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(54) Title: **SEBUM AND PERSPIRATION ABSORPTION FOUNDATION KIT AND ASSOCIATED MULTI-STEP METHOD**

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a cosmetic kit suitable for application as a multi-step facial foundation product, said kit comprising: 1. a first composition that comprises: a. a safe and effective amount of an absorbent; and b. a first dermatologically acceptable carrier; and 2. a second composition that comprises: a. a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants; and b. a second dermatologically acceptable carrier wherein said second composition is topically applied to facial skin after said first composition.

SEBUM AND PERSPIRATION ABSORPTION FOUNDATION KIT AND ASSOCIATED MULTI-STEP METHOD**FIELD OF INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a cosmetic kit that is suitable for use as a multi-step facial foundation product. In particular, the cosmetic kit includes at least two compositions that are topically and sequentially applied to facial skin.

BACKGROUND

It is well known in the skin beauty care field that cosmetic benefit agents may be topically applied to human skin due to incorporation of such agents in a color cosmetic product. There are a number of benefit agents that can be applied to the skin in this manner for varying purposes including, but not limited to, absorbents, anti-acne actives, antiperspirant actives, anti-wrinkle actives, artificial tanning agents, astringents, film forming agents, hydrophilic conditioning agents, hydrophobic conditioning agents, light diffusers, desquamating agents, skin lightening agents, skin soothing/healing agents, skin thickeners, sunscreen actives, vitamin compounds, yellowness-reducing particles, redness-reducing particles, and combinations thereof. There is, however, a common problem that arises when any of these actives are incorporated into a color cosmetic. In particular, the amount of the active that can be incorporated into the color cosmetic is limited by a number of parameters, including, but not limited to, solubility, skin feel, and the ability to retain a solid to fluid ratio that yields provides a consumer with a pleasant cosmetic application experience.

Applicants have surprisingly found that it is possible to increase the amount of cosmetic benefit agents that are effectively delivered to the skin by utilizing a cosmetic kit that includes a first composition that includes a safe and effective amount of an absorbent and suitable carrier and a second composition that includes one or more colorants and a carrier. Since sebum and perspiration impart a negative impact on the appearance of colorant-containing make-up, it has been found that by having the oil absorbing and/or perspiration-controlling actives applied to the skin directly in a first layer, this more effectively prevents much of the sebum and perspiration from contacting the colorants that are contained in the second layer. Applicants have also found that the first application can improve the application properties of the colored second composition.

Without being limited by theory, Applicants believe that this layering approach allows for improved efficiency of delivery of active ingredients, in particular sebum and perspiration

absorption, through separating the benefit functionality from the primary function of imparting color to the skin.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cosmetic kit suitable for application as a multi-step facial foundation product wherein the kit comprises:

- a. a first composition that comprises:
 1. a safe and effective amount of an absorbent; and
 2. a first cosmetically-acceptable carrier; and
- b. a second composition that comprises:
 1. a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants; and
 2. a second cosmetically-acceptable carrier

wherein said second composition is topically applied to facial skin after said first composition.

The invention further relates to methods of using the kit in order to effectively deliver a satisfactory facial foundation product to a user's facial skin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cosmetic kit suitable for application as a multi-step facial foundation product. The essential components of the kit are described below. Also included is a nonexclusive description of various optional and preferred components useful in embodiments of the present invention.

As used herein, "safe and effective amount" means an amount of a compound, component, or composition (as applicable) sufficient to significantly induce a positive effect (e.g., confer a noticeable cosmetic benefit), but low enough to avoid serious side effects, (e.g., undue toxicity or allergic reaction), i.e., to provide a reasonable benefit to risk ratio, within the scope of sound medical judgment.

As used herein, "cosmetic benefit agent" means a compound, material, and/or active that confers an aesthetic feature to the surface, preferably skin, to which it is applied.

The present invention can comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of any of the required or optional ingredients and/or limitations described herein.

All percentages and ratios are calculated on a weight basis unless otherwise indicated. All percentages are calculated based upon the total composition unless otherwise indicated.

All molar weights are weight average molecular weights and are given in units of grams per mole.

All ingredient levels are exclusive of solvents, by-products, or other impurities that may be present in commercially available sources, unless otherwise indicated.

All measurements made are at ambient room temperature, which is approximately 73°F, unless otherwise designated.

All documents referred to herein, including patents, patent applications, and printed publications, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety in this disclosure.

COSMETIC KIT

The cosmetic kit of the present invention includes a first composition that comprises a safe and effective amount of a first cosmetic benefit agent and a first cosmetically-acceptable carrier and a second composition that comprises a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants and a second cosmetically-acceptable carrier wherein the second composition is topically applied to facial skin after the first composition.

FIRST COMPOSITION

The first composition of the presently claimed kit is topically applied to the facial skin of a user in order to improve the condition of the skin. In particular, it is intended that the first composition aid in the retardation of oil, sebum, and perspiration production that occurs on facial skin. It has been observed that a less oily skin surface is more receptive for acceptance and retention of a second pigmented product application. For instance, it has been observed that the application of the first composition provides an improved base layer for a smooth, natural-appearing, and aesthetically-pleasing color layer such that a consumer-acceptable facial color product is achieved. Although the first composition contains an absorbent, it is envisioned that the same or similar absorbents may be included in the subsequently applied compositions for improved oil, sebum, and perspiration absorption.

Suitable absorbents include, but are not limited to, silicas, silicates, polyacrylates, cross-linked silicones, cross-linked hydrocarbons, activated carbon, starch-based materials (for example, cornstarch (topical starch), talc, rice starch, oat starch, tapioca starch, potato starch, legume starches, soy starch, turnip starch), microcrystalline cellulose (for example, Avicel®), aluminum starch octenyl succinate (sold by National Starch & Chemical Co. as Dry Flo® Pure, Dry Flo® XT, Dry Flo® PC, and/or Dry Flo® AF (aluminum free grade)), kaolin, calcium silicate, amorphous silicas, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, or zinc carbonate, and mixtures thereof. Some specific examples of the silicates and carbonates useful in the present invention are more fully explained in Van Nostrand Reinhold's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, 4th Ed. pages 155, 169, 556, and 849, (1984). Preferably, the composition comprises from about 0.1% to about 30.0%, by weight of the composition, of an absorbent, more preferably, from about 0.1% to about 25.0%, and most preferably, from about 0.5% to about 20.0%.

SECOND COMPOSITION

The second composition of the kit of the present invention comprises a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants and a cosmetically-acceptable carrier. The primary purpose of this second composition is to deliver the desirable shade or color that the user is seeking by his/her use of the facial foundation. This second composition may, however, also be instrumental in providing deposition and substantivity of additional cosmetic benefit agents to the skin's surface. For instance, in certain embodiments the second composition may contain the same or similar cosmetic benefit agents as are present in the first composition such that the amount delivered and subsequently deposited to the skin is increased due to this multi-step approach. In particular, in order to achieve a long-wearing product, film forming agents may be incorporated into both the first and second compositions as could other cosmetic benefit agents that would work synergistically together to provide an improved benefit.

With regard to the colorants useful in the second composition of the present invention, a wide variety of colorants are suitable for use herein. For instance, suitable colorants include, but are not limited to, D&C Yellow No. 7, D&C Red No. 36, FD&C Red No. 4, D&C Orange No. 4, D&C Red No. 6, D&C Red No. 34, FD&C Yellow No. 6, D&C Red No. 33, FD&C Yellow No. 5, D&C Brown No. 1, D&C Red No. 17, FD&C Green No. 3, D&C Blue No. 4, D&C Yellow No. 8, D&C Orange No. 5, D&C Red No. 22, D&C Red No. 21, D&C Red No. 28, D&C Orange No. 11, D&C Yellow No. 10, D&C Violet No. 2, Ext. D&C Violet No. 2, D&C Green No. 6, D&C Green No. 5, D&C Red No. 30, D&C Green No. 8, D&C Red No. 7, FD&C Blue No. 1, D&C Yellow No. 7, D&C Red No. 27, D&C Orange No. 10, D&C Red No. 31, FD&C Red No. 40, D&C Yellow No. 11, Annatto extract, β carotene, guanine, carmine, aluminum powder, ultramarines, bismuth oxychloride, chromium oxide green, chromium hydroxide green, iron oxides, ferric ferrocyanide, manganese violet, titanium dioxide, titanated mica (i.e., mica coated with titanium dioxide), iron oxide titanated mica, zinc oxide, caramel coloring, mica, ferric ammonium ferrocyanide, dihydroxyacetone, guaiaculene, pyrophyllite, bronze powder, copper powder, aluminum stearate, calcium stearate, lactofavin, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, capsanthin/capsorubin, bentonite, barium sulfate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, carbon black, magnesium carbonate, magnesium silicate, colored silica, silica (including spherical silica, hydrated silica and silica beads), CI 10020, CI 11680, CI 15630, CI 15865, CI 16185, CI 16255, CI 16255, CI 45430, CI 69825, CI 73000, CI 73015, CI 74160, CI 75100, CI 77002, CI 77346, CI 77480, nylon powder, polyethylene powder, ethylene acrylates copolymer powder, methacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, silk powder, crystalline cellulose, starch, bismuth oxychloride, guanine, kaolin, chalk, diatomaceous earth, microsponges, boron nitride and the like. Additionally, lakes or composites of these colorants may also be used. Additional colorants,

pigments, and powders useful herein are described in US Patent No. 5,505,937 issued to Castrogiovanni et al. 4/9/96.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the second composition comprises from about 0.5% to about 80.0%, by weight of the composition, of a colorant. In fact, even more preferred amounts of the colorant of the second composition, in increasing order of preference are from about 0.5% to about 50.0%, 0.5% to about 40.0%, 1.0% to about 35.0%, and 1.5% to about 30.0%, by weight of the composition.

COSMETICALLY-ACCEPTABLE CARRIER

The first and second compositions of the present invention each comprise a cosmetically-acceptable carrier for the first cosmetic benefit agent and pigment, respectively. Suitable carriers are well known in the art and are selected based on the end use application. For example, carriers of the present invention include, but are not limited to, those suitable for application to skin. Preferably, the carriers of the present invention are suitable for application to skin (e.g., sunscreens, creams, milks, lotions, masks, serums, etc.). Such carriers are well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art, and can include one or more compatible liquid or solid filler diluents or vehicles which are suitable for application to skin. The exact amount of carrier will depend upon the level of the first cosmetic benefit agent in the first composition and the level of the pigment in the second composition as well as any optional ingredients that are included in each of the compositions that one of ordinary skill in the art would classify as distinct from the carrier (e.g., other active components). Each of the first and second compositions of the present invention preferably comprises from about 5% to about 99%, more preferably from about 10 % to about 98%, and most preferably, from about 10 % to about 97%, by weight of the composition, of a carrier.

The carrier and compositions herein can be formulated in a number of ways, including but not limited to emulsions. For example, suitable emulsions include oil-in-water, water-in-oil, water-in-silicone, silicone-in-water, water-in-oil-in-water, oil-in-water-in-oil, and oil-in-water-in-silicone emulsions. Preferred first compositions comprise an oil-in-water emulsion while preferred second compositions comprise a water-in-silicone emulsion.

The compositions of the present invention can be formulated into a wide variety of product types, including powders, creams, waxes, pastes, lotions, milks, mousses, gels, oils, tonics, and sprays. Preferred compositions are formulated into color cosmetic products, even more preferably facial foundations, and even more preferably, facial foundations that are in the form of liquids, lotions, creams, gels, sprays, and combinations thereof. In certain embodiments, any one of the compositions of the present kit may be electrostatically applied to the skin as described in co-pending applications Ser. Nos. 09/628,631, 09/629,734, 09/629,765, 09/628,630, all

filed on July 31, 2000 and claiming priority to May 31, 2000. Any additional components required to formulate such products vary with product type and can be routinely chosen by one skilled in the art.

OPTIONAL INGREDIENTS

The compositions of the present invention may contain a variety of other components such as are conventionally used in a given product type provided that they do not unacceptably alter the benefits of the invention. These optional components should be suitable for application to mammalian skin, that is, when incorporated into the compositions they are suitable for use in contact with human skin without undue toxicity, incompatibility, instability, allergic response, and the like, within the scope of sound medical or formulator's judgment. The *CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook*, Second Edition (1992) describes a wide variety of nonlimiting cosmetic and pharmaceutical ingredients commonly used in the skin care industry, which are suitable for use in the compositions of the present invention. Suitable optional ingredients include:

Anti-Acne Actives

Examples of useful anti-acne actives as the cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention include, but are not limited to, the keratolytics such as salicylic acid (o-hydroxybenzoic acid), derivatives of salicylic acid such as 5-octanoyl salicylic acid, and resorcinol; retinoids such as retinoic acid and its derivatives (e.g., cis and trans); sulfur-containing D and L amino acids and their derivatives and salts, particularly their N-acetyl derivatives, a preferred example of which is N-acetyl-L-cysteine; lipoic acid; antibiotics and antimicrobials such as benzoyl peroxide, octopirox, tetracycline, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy diphenyl ether, 3,4,4'-trichlorobanilide, azelaic acid and its derivatives, phenoxyethanol, phenoxypropanol, phenoxyisopropanol, ethyl acetate, clindamycin and meclocycline; sebostats such as flavonoids; and bile salts such as scymnol sulfate and its derivatives, deoxycholate, and cholate.

Antiperspirant Actives

Antiperspirant actives may also be included as the cosmetic benefit agent in the compositions of the present invention. Suitable antiperspirant actives include astringent metallic salts, especially the inorganic and organic salts of aluminum zirconium and zinc, as well as mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred are the aluminum containing and/or zirconium-containing materials or salts, such as aluminum halides, aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum hydroxyhalides, zirconyl oxyhalides, zirconyl hydroxyhalides, and mixtures thereof.

Anti-Wrinkle and Anti-Skin Atrophy Actives

Examples of anti-wrinkle and anti-skin atrophy actives useful as the cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention include, but are not limited to, retinoic acid and its derivatives (e.g., cis and trans); retinol; retinyl esters; niacinamide, and derivatives thereof; sulfur-containing

D and L amino acids and their derivatives and salts, particularly the N-acetyl derivatives, a preferred example of which is N-acetyl-L-cysteine; thiols, e.g., ethane thiol; terpene alcohols (e.g., farnesol); hydroxy acids, phytic acid, lipoic acid; lysophosphatidic acid, alpha-hydroxy acids (e.g., lactic acid and glycolic acid), beta-hydroxy acids (e.g., salicylic acid), and skin peel agents (e.g., phenol and the like).

Artificial Tanning Actives and Accelerators

Examples of artificial tanning actives and accelerators useful in the compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, dihydroxyacetone, tyrosine, tyrosine esters such as ethyl tyrosinate, and phospho-DOPA.

Astringents

The compositions of the present invention may include astringents. Astringents are useful for shrinking pores of the skin. Suitable astringents include, but are not limited to, clove oil, fomes officinalis extract, spiraea ulmaria extract, menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, eugenol, menthyl lactate, witch hazel distillate, aluminum salts, tannins, ethanol, and combinations thereof.

Film Forming Agents

Examples of suitable film forming agents useful in the compositions of the present kit include:

- a) sulfopolyester resins, such as AQ sulfopolyester resins, such as AQ29D, AQ35S, AQ38D, AQ38S, AQ48S, and AQ55S (available from Eastman Chemicals);
- b) polyvinylacetate/polyvinyl alcohol polymers, such as Vinex resins available from Air Products, including Vinex 2034, Vinex 2144, and Vinex 2019;
- c) acrylic resins, including water dispersible acrylic resins available from National Starch under the trade name "Dermacryl", including Dermacryl LT;
- d) polyvinylpyrrolidones (PVP), including Luviskol K17, K30 and K90 (available from BASF), water soluble copolymers of PVP, including PVP/VA S-630 and W-735 and PVP/dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate Copolymers such as Copolymer 845 and Copolymer 937 available from ISP, as well as other PVP polymers disclosed by E.S. Barabas in the Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, 2 Ed., Vol. 17, pp. 198-257; -
- e) high molecular weight silicones such as dimethicone and organic-substituted dimethicones, especially those with viscosities of greater than about 50,000 mPas;
- f) high molecular weight hydrocarbon polymers with viscosities of greater than about 50,000 mPas;
- g) silicone-acrylate copolymers, including VS-70 (3M), SA-70 (3M), KP-545 (Shin-Etsu)
- h) organosiloxanes, including organosiloxane resins, fluid diorganopolysiloxane polymers and silicone ester waxes;

- i) polyurethanes, including Polyderm series of polymers from Alzo, Corp.; and
- j) hydrophobic acrylate copolymers, including the acrylate/alkylmethacrylate copolymer Lipacryl (Rohm & Haas) or it's emulsified, water dispersible version Allianz OPT (ISP).

Examples of these polymers and cosmetic compositions containing them are found in PCT publication Nos. WO96/33689, published 10/31/96; WO97/17058, published 5/15/97; and US Patent No. 5,505,937 issued to Castrogiovanni et al. 4/9/96. Additional film forming polymers suitable for use herein include the water-insoluble polymer materials in aqueous emulsion and water soluble film forming polymers described in PCT publication No. WO98/18431, which published 5/7/98. Examples of high molecular weight hydrocarbon polymers with viscosities of greater than about 50,000 mPas include polybutene, polybutene terephthalate, polydecene, polycyclopentadiene, and similar linear and branched high molecular weight hydrocarbons.

Preferred film forming polymers include organosiloxane resins comprising combinations of $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ "M" units, R_2SiO "D" units, $RSiO_{3/2}$ "T" units, SiO_2 "Q" units in ratios to each other that satisfy the relationship $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$ where n is a value between 1.0 and 1.50 and R is a methyl group. Note that a small amount, up to 5%, of silanol or alkoxy functionality may also be present in the resin structure as a result of processing. The organosiloxane resins must be solid at about 25°C and have a molecular weight range of from about 1,000 to about 10,000 grams/mole. The resin is soluble in organic solvents such as toluene, xylene, isoparaffins, and cyclosiloxanes or the volatile carrier, indicating that the resin is not sufficiently crosslinked such that the resin is insoluble in the volatile carrier. Particularly preferred are resins comprising repeating monofunctional or $R_3SiO_{1/2}$ "M" units and the quadrafunctional or SiO_2 "Q" units, otherwise known as "MQ" resins as disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,330,747, Krzysik, issued July 19, 1994. In the present invention the ratio of the "M" to "Q" functional units is preferably about 0.7 and the value of n is 1.2. Organosiloxane resins such as these are commercially available such as Wacker 803 and 804 available from Wacker Silicones Corporation of Adrian Michigan, and G. E. 1170-002 from the General Electric Company.

Other materials for enhancing wear or transfer resistance include trimethylated silica. Suitable silicas of this type and cosmetic compositions containing them are described in US Patent No. 5,800,816 issued to Brieva et al.

Hydrophilic Conditioning Agents

The cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention can also be one or more hydrophilic conditioning agents. Nonlimiting examples of hydrophilic conditioning agents include those selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, polypropylene glycols, polyethylene

glycols, ureas, pyrrolidone carboxylic acids, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated C3-C6 diols and triols, alpha-hydroxy C2-C6 carboxylic acids, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated sugars, polyacrylic acid copolymers, sugars having up to about 12 carbon atoms, sugar alcohols having up to about 12 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof. Specific examples of useful hydrophilic conditioning agents include materials such as urea; guanidine; glycolic acid and glycolate salts (e.g., ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); lactic acid and lactate salts (e.g., ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); sucrose, fructose, glucose, eruthrose, erythritol, sorbitol, mannitol, glycerol, hexanetriol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, and the like; polyethylene glycols such as PEG-2, PEG-3, PEG-30, PEG-50, polypropylene glycols such as PPG-9, PPG-12, PPG-15, PPG-17, PPG-20, PPG-26, PPG-30, PPG-34; alkoxylated glucose; hyaluronic acid; cationic skin conditioning polymers (e.g., quaternary ammonium polymers such as Polyquaternium polymers); and mixtures thereof. Glycerol, in particular, is a preferred hydrophilic conditioning agent in the articles of the present invention. Also useful are materials such as aloe vera in any of its variety of forms (e.g., aloe vera gel), chitosan and chitosan derivatives, e.g., chitosan lactate, lactamide monoethanolamine; acetamide monoethanolamine; and mixtures thereof. Also useful are propoxylated glycerols as described in propoxylated glycerols described in U. S. Patent No. 4,976,953, to Orr et al., issued December 11, 1990.

Hydrophobic Conditioning Agents

The cosmetic benefit agent may be one or more hydrophobic conditioning agents. Nonlimiting examples of hydrophobic conditioning agents include those selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, petrolatum, lecithin, hydrogenated lecithin, lanolin, lanolin derivatives, C7-C40 branched chain hydrocarbons, C1-C30 alcohol esters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, C1-C30 alcohol esters of C2-C30 dicarboxylic acids, monoglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, diglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, triglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol monoesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, propylene glycol monoesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, propylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, C1-C30 carboxylic acid monoesters and polyesters of sugars, polydialkylsiloxanes, polydiarylsiloxanes, polyalkarylsiloxanes, cyclomethicones having 3 to 9 silicon atoms, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, polypropylene glycol C4-C20 alkyl ethers, di C8-C30 alkyl ethers, and combinations thereof.

Straight and branched chain hydrocarbons having from about 7 to about 40 carbon atoms are useful herein. Nonlimiting examples of these hydrocarbon materials include dodecane, isododecane, squalane, cholesterol, hydrogenated polyisobutylene, docosane (i.e. a C₂₂ hydrocarbon), hexadecane, isohexadecane (a commercially available hydrocarbon sold as

Permethyl® 101A by Presperse, South Plainfield, NJ). C7-C40 isoparaffins, a class of C7-C40 branched hydrocarbons, are useful herein. Polydecene, a branched liquid hydrocarbon, is also useful herein and is commercially available under the tradenames Puresyn 100® and Puresyn 3000® from Mobile Chemical (Edison, NJ).

Also useful are C1-C30 alcohol esters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids and of C2-C30 dicarboxylic acids, including straight and branched chain materials as well as aromatic derivatives. Also useful are esters such as monoglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, diglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, triglycerides of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol monoesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, propylene glycol monoesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, and propylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids. Straight chain, branched chain and aryl carboxylic acids are included herein. Also useful are propoxylated and ethoxylated derivatives of these materials. Nonlimiting examples include diisopropyl sebacate, diisopropyl adipate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, myristyl propionate, ethylene glycol distearate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, isodecyl neopentanoate, di-2-ethylhexyl maleate, cetyl palmitate, myristyl myristate, stearyl stearate, cetyl stearate, behenyl behenrate, dioctyl maleate, dioctyl sebacate, diisopropyl adipate, cetyl octanoate, diisopropyl dilinoleate, caprylic/capric triglyceride, PEG-6 caprylic/capric triglyceride, PEG-8 caprylic/capric triglyceride, and combinations thereof.

Also useful are various C1-C30 monoesters and polyesters of sugars and related materials. These esters are derived from a sugar or polyol moiety and one or more carboxylic acid moieties. Depending on the constituent acid and sugar, these esters can be in either liquid or solid form at room temperature. Examples of liquid esters include: glucose tetraoleate, the glucose tetraesters of soybean oil fatty acids (unsaturated), the mannose tetraesters of mixed soybean oil fatty acids, the galactose tetraesters of oleic acid, the arabinose tetraesters of linoleic acid, xylose tetralinoleate, galactose pentaoleate, sorbitol tetraoleate, the sorbitol hexaesters of unsaturated soybean oil fatty acids, xylitol pentaoleate, sucrose tetraoleate, sucrose pentaoleate, sucrose hexaoleate, sucrose hepatoleate, sucrose octaoleate, and mixtures thereof. Examples of solid esters include: sorbitol hexaester in which the carboxylic acid ester moieties are palmitoleate and arachidate in a 1:2 molar ratio; the octaester of raffinose in which the carboxylic acid ester moieties are linoleate and behenate in a 1:3 molar ratio; the heptaester of maltose wherein the esterifying carboxylic acid moieties are sunflower seed oil fatty acids and lignocerate in a 3:4 molar ratio; the octaester of sucrose wherein the esterifying carboxylic acid moieties are oleate and behenate in a 2:6 molar ratio; and the octaester of sucrose wherein the esterifying carboxylic acid moieties are laurate, linoleate and behenate in a 1:3:4 molar ratio. A preferred solid material

is sucrose polyester in which the degree of esterification is 7-8, and in which the fatty acid moieties are C18 mono- and/or di-unsaturated and behenic, in a molar ratio of unsaturates: behenic of 1:7 to 3:5. A particularly preferred solid sugar polyester is the octaester of sucrose in which there are about 7 behenic fatty acid moieties and about 1 oleic acid moiety in the molecule. Other materials include cottonseed oil or soybean oil fatty acid esters of sucrose. The ester materials are further described in, U. S. Patent No. 2,831,854, U. S. Patent No. 4,005,196, to Jandacek, issued January 25, 1977; U. S. Patent No. 4,005,195, to Jandacek, issued January 25, 1977, U. S. Patent No. 5,306,516, to Letton et al., issued April 26, 1994; U. S. Patent No. 5,306,515, to Letton et al., issued April 26, 1994; U. S. Patent No. 5,305,514, to Letton et al., issued April 26, 1994; U. S. Patent No. 4,797,300, to Jandacek et al., issued January 10, 1989; U. S. Patent No. 3,963,699, to Rizzi et al, issued June 15, 1976; U. S. Patent No. 4,518,772, to Volpenhein, issued May 21, 1985; and U. S. Patent No. 4,517,360, to Volpenhein, issued May 21, 1985.

Nonvolatile silicones such as polydialkylsiloxanes, polydiarylsiloxanes, and polyalkarylsiloxanes are also useful oils. These silicones are disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 5,069,897, to Orr, issued December 3, 1991. The polyalkylsiloxanes correspond to the general chemical formula $R_3SiO[R_2SiO]_xSiR_3$ wherein R is an alkyl group (preferably R is methyl or ethyl, more preferably methyl) and x is an integer up to about 500, chosen to achieve the desired molecular weight. Commercially available polyalkylsiloxanes include the polydimethylsiloxanes, which are also known as dimethicones, nonlimiting examples of which include the Vicasil[®] series sold by General Electric Company and the Dow Corning[®] 200 series sold by Dow Corning Corporation. Specific examples of polydimethylsiloxanes useful herein include Dow Corning[®] 225 fluid having a viscosity of 10 centistokes and a boiling point greater than 200°C, and Dow Corning[®] 200 fluids having viscosities of 50, 350, and 12,500 centistokes, respectively, and boiling points greater than 200°C. Also useful are materials such as trimethylsiloxysilicate, which is a polymeric material corresponding to the general chemical formula $[(CH_2)_3SiO_{1/2}]_x[SiO_2]_y$, wherein x is an integer from about 1 to about 500 and y is an integer from about 1 to about 500. A commercially available trimethylsiloxysilicate is sold as a mixture with dimethicone as Dow Corning[®] 593 fluid. Also useful herein are dimethiconols, which are hydroxy terminated dimethyl silicones. These materials can be represented by the general chemical formulas $R_3SiO[R_2SiO]_xSiR_2OH$ and $HOR_2SiO[R_2SiO]_xSiR_2OH$ wherein R is an alkyl group (preferably R is methyl or ethyl, more preferably methyl) and x is an integer up to about 500, chosen to achieve the desired molecular weight. Commercially available dimethiconols are

typically sold as mixtures with dimethicone or cyclomethicone (e.g. Dow Corning® 1401, 1402, and 1403 fluids). Also useful herein are polyalkylaryl siloxanes, with polymethylphenyl siloxanes having viscosities from about 15 to about 65 centistokes at 25°C being preferred. These materials are available, for example, as SF 1075 methylphenyl fluid (sold by General Electric Company) and 556 Cosmetic Grade phenyl trimethicone fluid (sold by Dow Corning Corporation). Alkylated silicones such as methyldecyl silicone and methyloctyl silicone are useful herein and are commercially available from General Electric Company. Alkyl modified siloxanes are useful as well. They include alkyl methicones and alkyl dimethicones wherein the alkyl chain contains 10 to 50 carbons. Such siloxanes are commercially available under the tradenames ABIL WAX 9810 (C₂₄-C₂₈ alkyl methicone) (sold by Goldschmidt) and SF1632 (cetearyl methicone)(sold by General Electric Company). Cyclomethicone/dimethicone copolyol mixtures are also particularly useful as formulation aid/conditioning agents. A suitable mixture is sold under the tradename DC 3225Q®.

Vegetable oils and hydrogenated vegetable oils are also useful herein. Examples of vegetable oils and hydrogenated vegetable oils include safflower oil, castor oil, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, menhaden oil, palm kernel oil, palm oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, linseed oil, rice bran oil, pine oil, sesame oil, sunflower seed oil, hydrogenated safflower oil, hydrogenated castor oil, hydrogenated coconut oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, hydrogenated menhaden oil, hydrogenated palm kernel oil, hydrogenated palm oil, hydrogenated peanut oil, hydrogenated soybean oil, hydrogenated rapeseed oil, hydrogenated linseed oil, hydrogenated rice bran oil, hydrogenated sesame oil, hydrogenated sunflower seed oil, and mixtures thereof.

Also useful are C₄-C₂₀ alkyl ethers of polypropylene glycols, C₁-C₂₀ carboxylic acid esters of polypropylene glycols, and di-C₈-C₃₀ alkyl ethers. Nonlimiting examples of these materials include PPG-14 butyl ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, dioctyl ether, dodecyl octyl ether, and mixtures thereof.

Hydrophobic chelating agents are also useful herein as hydrophobic conditioning agents. Suitable agents are described in U. S. Patent No. 4,387,244, issued to Scanlon et al. on June 7, 1983, and copending U. S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 09/258,747 and 09/259,485, filed in the names of Schwartz et al. on February 26, 1999.

Preferred hydrophobic conditioning agents are selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, petrolatum, lecithin, hydrogenated lecithin, lanolin, lanolin derivatives, C₇-C₄₀ branched chain hydrocarbons, C₁-C₃₀ alcohol esters of C₁-C₃₀ carboxylic acids, C₁-C₃₀ alcohol esters of C₂-C₃₀ dicarboxylic acids, monoglycerides of C₁-C₃₀ carboxylic acids, diglycerides of C₁-C₃₀ carboxylic acids, triglycerides of C₁-C₃₀ carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol monoesters of

C1-C30 carboxylic acids, ethylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, propylene glycol monoesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, propylene glycol diesters of C1-C30 carboxylic acids, C1-C30 carboxylic acid monoesters and polyesters of sugars, polydialkylsiloxanes, polydiarylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, cyclomethicones having 3 to 9 silicon atoms, vegetable oils, hydrogenated vegetable oils, polypropylene glycol C4-C20 alkyl ethers, di C8-C30 alkyl ethers, and combinations thereof.

Light Diffusers

The compositions of the claimed kit may include as the cosmetic benefit agent a light diffuser. Light diffusers are useful for improving skin appearance by minimizing the appearance of texture such as pores and fine lines. Suitable light diffusers for inclusion into the compositions of the present kit include, but are not limited to silica, nylon, polyethylene, polymethyl methacrylate, polystyrene, methylsiloxane copolymer, polytetrafluoroethylene copolymer, boron nitride, silicone resin powders, silicone rubber powders, ethylene acrylate copolymers, mica, titanium dioxide, iron oxides, zinc oxide, and combinations thereof.

Desquamating Agents

The compositions of the present invention may include one or more desquamating agents. Such agents are useful for improving the turnover of skin in such a manner that the skin appears rejuvenated and younger looking. For example, the desquamation actives tend to improve the texture of the skin (e.g., smoothness). One desquamation system that is suitable for use herein contains sulfhydryl compounds and zwitterionic surfactants and is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,681,852, to Bissett. Another desquamation system that is suitable for use herein contains salicylic acid and zwitterionic surfactants and is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,652,228 to Bissett. Zwitterionic surfactants such as described in these applications are also useful as desquamatory agents herein, with cetyl betaine being particularly preferred.

Skin Lightening Agents

Another suitable cosmetic benefit agent is a skin lightening agent. Suitable skin lightening agents include those known in the art, including kojic acid, arbutin, deoxyarbutin, ascorbic acid and derivatives thereof, e.g., magnesium ascorbyl phosphate or sodium ascorbyl phosphate or other salts of ascorbyl phosphate.

Skin Soothing and Skin Healing Actives

A safe and effective amount of a skin soothing or skin healing active may be added to the present composition, preferably, from about 0.1% to about 30%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 20%, still more preferably from about 0.5% to about 10 %, by weight of the composition formed. Skin soothing or skin healing actives suitable for use herein include

panthenoic acid derivatives (including panthenol, dexpanthenol, ethyl panthenol), aloe vera, allantoin, bisabolol, and dipotassium glycyrrhizinate.

Sunscreen Actives

Also useful herein as cosmetic benefit agents are sunscreen actives. A wide variety of sunscreen actives are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,087,445, to Haffey et al., issued February 11, 1992; U.S. Patent No. 5,073,372, to Turner et al., issued December 17, 1991; U.S. Patent No. 5,073,371, to Turner et al. issued December 17, 1991; and Sagarin, et al., at Chapter VIII, pages 189 et seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology. Nonlimiting examples of sunscreens which are useful in the compositions of the present invention are those selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl *p*-methoxycinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl *N,N*-dimethyl-*p*-aminobenzoate, *p*-aminobenzoic acid, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, octocrylene, oxybenzone, homomenthyl salicylate, octyl salicylate, 4,4'-methoxy-*t*-butyldibenzoylmethane, 4-isopropyl dibenzoylmethane, 3-benzylidene camphor, 3-(4-methylbenzylidene) camphor, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, silica, iron oxide, and mixtures thereof. Still other useful sunscreens are those disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,937,370, to Sabatelli, issued June 26, 1990; and U.S. Patent No. 4,999,186, to Sabatelli et al., issued March 12, 1991. Especially preferred examples of these sunscreens include those selected from the group consisting of 4-*N,N*-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 4-*N,N*-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-*N,N*-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone, 4-*N,N*-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)dibenzoylmethane, and mixtures thereof. Exact amounts of sunscreens that can be employed will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF) to be achieved. SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema.

Vitamin Compounds

The present compositions may comprise vitamin compounds, precursors, and derivatives thereof as the cosmetic benefit agents. These vitamin compounds may be in either natural or synthetic form. Suitable vitamin compounds include, but are not limited to, Vitamin A (e.g., beta carotene, retinoic acid, retinol, retinoids, retinyl palmitate, retinyl propionate, etc.), Vitamin B (e.g., niacin, niacinamide, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, etc.), Vitamin C (e.g., ascorbic acid, etc.), Vitamin D (e.g., ergosterol, ergocalciferol, cholecalciferol, etc.), and Vitamin E (e.g., tocopherol).

Enzymes

The cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention may be one or more enzymes. Preferably, such enzymes are dermatologically acceptable. Suitable enzymes include, but are not limited to, keratinase, protease, amylase, subtilisin, other peptides and proteins, etc..

Peptides, including but not limited to, di-, tri-, tetra-, and pentapeptides and derivatives thereof, may be included as the cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention in amounts that are safe and effective. As used herein, "peptides" refers to both the naturally occurring peptides and synthesized peptides. Also useful herein are naturally occurring and commercially available compositions that contain peptides.

Chelators

The cosmetic benefit agents in the compositions of the present kit may be chelators. As used herein, "chelator" or "chelating agent" means an active agent capable of removing a metal ion from a system by forming a complex so that the metal ion cannot readily participate in or catalyze chemical reactions. The inclusion of a chelating agent is especially useful for providing protection against UV radiation that can contribute to excessive scaling or skin texture changes and against other environmental agents, which can cause skin damage.

Exemplary chelators that are useful herein are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,487,884, issued 1/30/96 to Bissett et al.; International Publication No. 91/16035, Bush et al., published 10/31/95; and International Publication No. 91/16034, Bush et al., published 10/31/95. Preferred chelators useful in compositions of the subject invention are furildioxime, furildioxime derivatives, furilmonoxime, furilmonoxime derivatives, and combinations thereof.

Flavonoids

The cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention may also be a flavonoid. Flavonoids are broadly disclosed in U.S. Patents 5,686,082 and 5,686,367.

Sterols

The cosmetic benefit agents of the present invention may also be a safe and effective amount of one or more sterol compounds. Examples of useful sterol compounds include sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, brassicasterol, lanosterol, 7-dehydrocholesterol, and mixtures thereof. These can be synthetic in origin or from natural sources, e.g., blends extracted from plant sources (e.g., phytosterols).

Oil-soluble Polymeric Gelling Agents

~~The compositions of the present invention may optionally comprise one or more~~
polymeric materials that are oil-soluble and form a gel with hydrophobic materials (e.g., oils) that are contained in the compositions. Such polymers are beneficial for structuring these materials resulting in flexible gels with improved stability and shear-resistance.

Particularly suitable are at least partially cross-linked oil-soluble polymeric materials with a softening point < 160° C. Suitable materials come from the chemical groups of PE (polyethylenes), PVA (polyvinyl alcohols) and derivatives, PVP (polyvinylpyrrolidones) and derivatives, PVP/Alkene Copolymers, PVP/VA copolymers, PVM/MA (methyl vinyl

ether/maleic anhydride) copolymers and their esters and ethers, particularly poly (alkyl vinyl ether-co-maleic anhydride) copolymers, ethylene/VA copolymers, acrylates/alkyl methacrylate copolymer, styrene/isoprene, styrene/ethylene/butylene, styrene/ethylene/propylene, styrene/ethylene/butylene/styrene, styrene/butadiene copolymers, bentonite clays, hectorite clays, organix waxes and silicone waxes. Suitable materials are available e.g. from Dupont (ELVAX® types), BASF (LUVISKOL® types), Shell (KRATON® polymers), ISP (PVP, GANTREZ®, GANEX® and ALLIANZ OPT® types) and Rohm & Haas (LIPACRYL®).

Hydrophilic Gelling Agent

The compositions of the invention may optionally contain a hydrophilic gelling agent at a level preferably from about 0.01% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.02% to about 2%, and especially from about 0.02% to about 0.5%. The gelling agent preferably has a viscosity (1% aqueous solution, 20° C., Brookfield RVT) of at least about 4000 mPa s, more preferably at least about 10,000 mPa s and especially at least 50,000 mPa-s.

Suitable hydrophilic gelling agents can generally be described as water-soluble or colloiddally water-soluble polymers, and include cellulose ethers (e.g. hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), bentonite clays, hectorite clays, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylalcohol, polyquaternium-10, guar gum, hydroxypropyl guar gum and xanthan gum.

Among suitable hydrophilic gelling agents are acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate copolymers and the carboxyvinyl polymers sold by the B. F. Goodrich Company under the trademark of Carbopol resins. These resins consist essentially of a colloiddally water-soluble polyalkenyl polyether crosslinked polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with from 0.75% to 2.00% of a crosslinking agent such as for example polyallyl sucrose or polyallyl pentaerythritol. Examples include Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 950, Carbopol 980, Carbopol 951 and Carbopol 981. Carbopol 934 is a water-soluble polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with about 1% of a polyallyl ether of sucrose having an average of about 5.8 allyl groups for each sucrose molecule. Also suitable for use herein are hydrophobically-modified cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid having amphipathic properties available under the Trade Name Carbopol 1382, Carbopol 1342 and Pemulen TR-1 (CTFA Designation: Acrylates/10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer). A combination of the polyalkenyl polyether cross-linked acrylic acid polymer and the hydrophobically modified cross-linked acrylic acid polymer is also suitable for use herein. Other suitable gelling agents suitable for use herein are oleogels such as trihydroxystearin and aluminium magnesium hydroxy stearate. The gelling agents herein are particularly valuable for providing excellent stability characteristics over both normal and elevated temperatures.

Neutralizing agents suitable for use in neutralizing acidic group containing hydrophilic gelling agents herein include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

Emulsifiers/Surfactants

Emulsifiers (also known as "surfactants") can also be included into the compositions of the present invention, particularly when the compositions include emulsions.

A wide variety of emulsifiers are useful herein and include those selected from the group consisting of anionic emulsifiers, nonionic emulsifiers, cationic emulsifiers, amphoteric emulsifiers, and combinations thereof.

Preferred emulsifiers are selected from the group consisting of anionic emulsifiers selected from the group consisting of ammonium lauroyl sarcosinate, sodium trideceth sulfate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, ammonium laureth sulfate, sodium laureth sulfate, ammonium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, ammonium cocoyl isethionate, sodium cocoyl isethionate, sodium lauroyl isethionate, sodium cetyl sulfate, sodium monolauryl phosphates, ethoxylated monoalkyl phosphates, sodium cocoglyceryl ether sulfonate, sodium C₉-C₂₂ soap, and combinations thereof; nonionic emulsifiers selected from the group consisting of lauramine oxide, cocoamine oxide, decyl polyglucose, lauryl polyglucose, sucrose cocoate, C12-14 glucosamides, sucrose laurate, and combinations thereof; cationic emulsifiers selected from the group consisting of fatty amines, di-fatty quaternary amines, tri-fatty quaternary amines, imidazolinium quaternary amines, and combinations thereof; amphoteric emulsifiers selected from the group consisting of disodium lauroamphodiacetate, sodium lauroamphoacetate, cetyl dimethyl betaine, cocoamidopropyl betaine, cocoamidopropyl hydroxy sultaine, and combinations thereof.

Crosslinked Silicone Polymers

The composition of the present invention may optionally include a polymer that is non-linear in nature. Suitable polymers for inclusion in the claimed compositions include, but are not limited to polysiloxanes that are crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer gel networks. For instance, particularly well-suited crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer gel networks are formed from polymerization of an epoxy functional organosiloxane in the presence of an acid catalyst. The organopolysiloxane polymer is a crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer gel network selected from non-emulsifying polymer gel networks, emulsifying polymer gel networks, and combinations thereof. Specific examples of such are described in U.S. Patent 6,531,540 B1, U.S. Patent 6,538,061 B2, U.S. Patent 6,444,745 B1, U.S. Patent 6,346,583 B1, US Patent 5,654,362, US Patent 5,811,487, US Patent 5,880,210, US Patent 5,889,108, US Patent 5,929,164, US Patent 5,948,855, US Patent 5,969,035, US Patent 5,977,280, US Patent 6,080,394,

US Patent 6,168,782, US Patent 6,177,071, US Patent 6,200,581, US Patent 6,207,717, US Patent 6,221,927, US Patent 6,221,979, US Patent 6,238,657, and US Patent 4,987,169.

Suitable organopolysiloxane polymer network powders include vinyl dimethicone/methicone silsesquioxane crosspolymers like Shin-Etsu's KSP-100, KSP-101, KSP-102, KSP-103, KSP-104, KSP-105, hybrid silicone powders that contain a fluoroalkyl group like Shin-Etsu's KSP-200, and hybrid silicone powders that contain a phenyl group such as Shin-Etsu's KSP-300; and Dow Corning's DC 9506.

Preferred organopolysiloxane compositions are dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers. Such dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers are supplied by a variety of suppliers including Dow Corning (DC 9040 and DC 9041), General Electric (Velvesil 125), General Electric (SFE 839), Shin Etsu (KSG-15, 16, 18 [dimethicone /phenyl vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer] and KSG-21 [dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer]), Grant Industries (Gransil™ line of materials), lauryl dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers supplied by Shin Etsu (e.g., KSG-41, KSG-42, KSG-43, and KSG-44), lauryl dimethicone/ dimethicone copolyol crosspolymers also supplied by Shin-Etsu (e.g., KSG-31, KSG-32, KSG-33, and KSG-34), and Wacker (Belsil RG-100). Additional polymers from Shin-Etsu which are suitable for use in the present invention include KSG-210, -310, 320, 330, and 340. Crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer gel networks useful in the present invention and processes for making them are further described in US Patent 4,970,252 to Sakuta et al., issued November 13, 1990; US Patent 5,760,116 to Kilgour et al., issued June 2, 1998; US Patent 5,654,362 to Schulz, Jr. et al. issued August 5, 1997; and Japanese Patent Application JP 61-18708, assigned to Pola Kasei Kogyo KK.

ASSOCIATED METHODS

Applicants have found that the cosmetic kit of the present invention is particularly useful for use as a multi-step facial foundation product. It is expected, however, that a skilled artisan is capable of envisioning the appropriate cosmetic benefit agent of those disclosed herein that are commensurate with the method of use being disclosed. The methods of use for the cosmetic kit ~~that is disclosed and claimed herein~~ include, but are not limited to: 1) methods of increasing the substantivity of a cosmetic active to skin; 2) methods of moisturizing skin; 3) methods of improving the natural appearance of skin; 4) methods of applying a color cosmetic to skin; 5) methods of providing antiperspirant efficacy to skin; 6) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating wrinkles; 7) methods of providing UV protection to skin; 8) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or controlling the appearance of oil; 9) methods of modifying the feel and texture of skin; 10) methods of providing even skin tone; 11) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating the appear of spider vessels and varicose veins; 11) methods of masking the appearance

of vellus hair on skin; 12) methods of concealing blemishes and/or imperfections in human skin, including acne, age spots, freckles, moles, scars, under eye circles, birth marks, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, etc.; and 13) methods of preventing, retarding, and/or treating malodor of a mammal. Each of the methods discussed herein involve sequential topical application of a first and second composition to the skin. Each of the claimed methods may, however, involve additional steps that focus on the use of additional compositions that include other cosmetic benefit agents.

EXAMPLES

The following examples further describe and demonstrate embodiments within the scope of the present invention. In the following examples, all ingredients are listed at an active level. The examples are given solely for the purpose of illustration and are not to be construed as limitations of the present invention, as many variations thereof are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST COMPOSITION

Examples 1-5

Oil-in-water first compositions including astringents, shine control absorbents, anti-redness/yellowness pearl pigments, vitamins, and sunscreen actives.

Ingredient	Ex 1	Ex 2	Ex 3	Ex 4	Ex 5
<u>Phase A:</u>					
Water	qs	qs	qs	qs	qs
Glycerin	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Disodium EDTA	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Methylparaben	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
<u>Phase B:</u>					
Octylmethoxycinnamate-		-	-	6.00	-
Octocrylene	-	-	-	-	1.50
Avobenzone	-	-	-	-	2.50
Octyl Salicylate					4.00
Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic acid	-	-	-	-	1.00
Isohexadecane	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	-
Isopropyl Isostearate	2.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
Cetyl Alcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stearic Acid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
PEG-100 Stearate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Cetearyl Glucoside	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Zinc Oxide	-	-	-	4.50	-
Ethylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Propylparaben	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Phase C:

Titanium Dioxide					
Nylon-12	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Polyurethane spheres ¹	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Absorbent Particles ²	1.00	4.00		2.00	2.00
Mica and Titanium Dioxide ³	3.00	-	-	-	-
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	-	-	5.00	-	-

Phase D:

Polyacrylamide ⁴	1.25	1.25	3.00	2.00	2.00
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Phase E:

Sodium Hydroxide	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
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Phase F:

Niacinamide	-	-	-	3.5	3.5
D-Panthenol	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Tocopherol Acetate	-	-	-	0.5	0.5

Phase G:

Benzyl Alcohol	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50
Fomes Officinalis extract ⁵	5.00	3.00	3.00	-	-
Dimethicone & Dimethiconol	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00

Phase H:

Acrylates/C12-22 Alkylmethacrylate-Copolymer ⁶	-	2.50	2.50	-	-
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¹Polyurethane spheres available as BPD500T from Kobo Products

²Particles for absorbing sebum and sweat including, but not limited to, Silica in the form of Silica Shells or MSS-500/3H4 from Kobo Products, Allyl Methacrylate crosspolymer in the form of Polypore E200 or L200 from Amcol Beauty Solutions, Magnesium Aluminometasilicate in the form of Sebumase from Miyoshi Kasei, or absorbent starches such as Natrasorb Bath or Natrasorb HFB from National Starch

³Mica and Titanium Dioxide pearl pigments including, but not limited to, Timiron Silk Green or Timiron Super Green for Anti-redness or Timiron Silk Blue or Timiron Super Blue for anti-yellowness from Rona.

⁴Polyacrylamide with C13-C14 Isoparaffin and Laureth-7 available as Sepigel 305 from Seppic.

⁵Astringent Fomes officinalis extract available dispersed in 1,3 Butylene Glycol as LS8865 from Laboratoires Serobiologique.

⁶Acrylates/C12-22 Alkylmethacrylates copolymer available as Allianz OPT from International Specialty Products.

Combine the Phase A ingredients and heat to 75°C. Combine the Phase B ingredients and heat to 75°C. Both Phase A and B should be mixed with a low shear propeller or turbine to ensure phase homogeneity. Once both Phase A and B have reached 75°C, combine these two phases and emulsify with high shear mixer at 8000-10000rpm for 10 minutes. Add the Phase C ingredients to the emulsion and mix with a propeller or turbine mixer for 5-10 minutes, ensuring a good vortex is created to disperse the solids and break up large agglomerates. If necessary, the mixing of phase C into Phase A/B can be supplemented with a high shear mixer at 5000-10000rpm and an anchor-type mixer with sidewall scrapers. Once the solids have been dispersed, start cooling the emulsion while mixing with a propeller or turbine mixer and side scrapers. Once the emulsion temperature has reached 60°C, add the Phase D polyacrylamide thickener and mix with a propeller or turbine mixer for 5-10 minutes, ensuring a good vortex is created to disperse the polymer. Cool the emulsion to 55°C and add Phase E. Cool to 50°C and add phase F & G. Continue mixing with the propeller or turbine mixer while cooling the emulsion to 35-40°C. Once the emulsion reaches 35-40°C, the product can be transferred into an appropriate container for storage.

Examples 6-8

Water-in-silicone first compositions

Ingredient

Ex 6**Ex 7****Ex 8**

Phase A:

Water

20.00

20

20.00

Glycerin

10.00

10.00

Disodium EDTA

0.10

0.10

0.10

Fomes Officinalis extract

5.00

5.00

5.00

Methylparaben

0.25

0.25

0.25

Ethanol

-

-

10.00

Benzyl Alcohol

0.25

0.25

0.25

Phase B:

Cyclopentasiloxane	qs	qs	qs
Acrylates/Dimethicone copolymer ¹	5.00	5.00	5.00
Cyclomethicone & Dimethicone Crosspolymer ²	25.00	20.00	42.00
Dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer ³	0.50	0.50	-
Cyclopentasiloxane & Dimethicone Copolyol ⁴	9.50	9.50	-
Ethylparaben	0.15	0.15	0.15
Propylparaben	0.10	0.10	0.15
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	-	10.00	-
Silicone Glycol copolymer	-	-	2.50
Polyoxyethylene Lauryl ether	-	-	0.50
Polydimethylsiloxane ⁵	-	-	10.00

Phase C:

Polymethylsilsesquioxane	3.00	3.00	3.00
Absorbent particles ⁶	4.00	4.00	4.00

¹ Acrylates/Dimethicone copolymer such as KP545 from Shin Etsu.

² Cyclomethicone & Dimethicone Crosspolymer such as, but not limited to, DC9040 Silicone Elastomer blend from Dow Corning.

³ Dimethicone copolyol cross polymer such as KSG-21, KSG-210 or KSP-104 self emulsifying elastomers from Shin Etsu.

⁴ Polydimethylsiloxane, such as, but not limited to DC200 1cst or DC2-1184 from Dow Corning

⁵ Cyclopentasiloxane & Dimethicone copolyol in the form of DC5225C formulation aid.

⁶ Particles for absorbing sebum and sweat including, but not limited to, Silica in the form of Silica Shells, Silica Shells-SH or MSS-500/3H4 from Kobo Products, Allyl Methacrylate crosspolymer in the form of Polypore E200 or L200 from Amcol Beauty Solutions or Magnesium Aluminometasilicate in the form of Sebumase from Miyoshi Kasei.

Combine phase A and mix until homogenous with a propeller or turbine mixer. Combine the ingredients of Phase B and mix until homogenous with a high shear mixer at 5000-10000rpm.

Combine Phase A with Phase B and emulsify with high shear mixer at 5000-10000rpm for 10-20 minutes. Do not allow the temperature of the emulsion to increase above 40°C. Add Phase C to the emulsion and mix with a propeller or turbine until homogenous. A high shear mixer may also be used if needed to break up particle agglomerates. Once particles are fully dispersed, allow the emulsion to cool to ambient temperature before transferring to an appropriate container.

Example 9

A pressed powder first composition.

Ingredient

Ex 9

Phase A:

Talc	qs
Mica	18.00
Sericite	29.00
Titanium Dioxide	12.00
Nylon-12	2.00
Anhydrous Silicic Acid	2.70
Propylparaben	0.10
Methylparaben	0.30
Sodium Dehydroacetate	0.10
Absorbent Particles ¹	5.00
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	5.00

Phase B:

Dimethicone and Trimethylsiloxysilicate	6.5
Dioctyl Succinate	0.80
Octyl Hydroxystearate	1.00
Tocopherol Acetate	0.006
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	3.00

¹Particles for absorbing sebum and sweat including, but not limited to, Silica in the form of Silica Shells, Silica Shells-SH or MSS-500/3H4 from Kobo Products, Allyl Methacrylate crosspolymer in the form of Polypore E200 or L200 from Amcol Beauty Solutions, Magnesium Aluminometasilicate in the form of Sebumase from Miyoshi Kasei, or absorbent starches such as Natrasorb Bath or Natrasorb HFB from National Starch.

Combine Phase A ingredients with bulk mixing (e.g. Ribbon Blender, Double cone blender or by hand) followed by high shear mixing (e.g. hammer mill, pulveriser or chopping blades) to break down any particle agglomerates. Combine Phase B ingredients with a propeller mixer and heat to 75°C. Add Phase B ingredients to phase A and disperse with a combination of bulk and high shear mixing.

Example 10

A solid emulsion that is suitable for use as the first composition

Ingredient**Ex 10****Phase A:**

Cyclomethicone	qs
Tridecyl Isononanoate	2.00

Tocopherol Acetate	18.00
Cyclopentasiloxane and Dimethicone copolyol	29.00
Sorbitan Isostearate	2.00

Phase B:

Water	20.00
Fomes Officinalis Extract	5.00
1, 3 Butylene Glycol	2.00
Disodium EDTA	0.10
Methylparaben	0.20

Phase C:

Absorbent Particles	5.00
Mica and Titanium Dioxide	3.00
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	5.00

Phase D:

Ozokerite Wax	2.00
Propylparaben	0.25
Candelilla Wax	2.00

¹Particles for absorbing sebum and sweat including, but not limited to, Silica in the form of Silica Shells, Silica Shells-SH or MSS-500/3H4 from Kobo Products, Allyl Methacrylate crosspolymer in the form of Polypore E200 or L200 from Amcol Beauty Solutions, Magnesium Aluminometasilicate in the form of Sebumase from Miyoshi Kasei, or absorbent starches such as Natrasorb Bath or Natrasorb HFB from National Starch.

Combine Phase A ingredients and mix at 20-30°C with a low shear propeller or turbine mixer until homogenous. Combine Phase B ingredients and mix at 20-30°C with a propeller or turbine mixer until homogenous. Combine Phase A and Phase B with a high shear mixer at 5000-10000rpm. Add Phase D ingredients to the emulsion and mix with low shear until dispersed. Add Phase D ingredients to the emulsion and heat to 85°C. At 85°C, mix at 5000-10000rpm for 10 minutes to ensure all waxes and solids are dispersed. Cool the emulsion to 65°C ready for pouring into the appropriate storage containers.

EXAMPLES OF THE SECOND COMPOSITION**Examples 11-14**

Water-in-silicone second compositions

INGREDIENT	EXAMPLE 11	EXAMPLE 12	EXAMPLE 13	EXAMPLE 14
PHASE A				
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE & DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL	8.000	8.000	8.000	5.600
SILICONE-MODIFIED ACRYL RESIN ¹	14.820	7.700	14.809	5.390
POLYACRYLATES-g- POLYSILOXANE RESIN ²	-	20.391	-	14.274
TRIDECYL NEOPENTANOATE ³	6.000	6.000	6.000	4.200
CETYL DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL ⁴	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.400
CYCLOHEXASILOXANE	2.000	-	2.000	-
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	3.275	11.031	5.786	7.797
PHASE B				
ETHOXYLATED C10-16 ALCOHOLS ⁵	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
PROPYLPARABEN	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150
PHASE C				
YELLOW PIGMENT	0.737	0.737	0.737	0.595
RED PIGMENT	0.238	0.238	0.238	0.195
BLACK PIGMENT	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.106
MICRONIZED TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.175
BORON NITRIDE TREATED STARCH ⁶	3.500	3.500	3.500	2.450
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	8.250	8.250	8.250	5.775
POLYMETHYLSILSESQUIOXA NE ⁷	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.050
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE/POLYPORPYL	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.050

ENE/POLYCAPROLACTONE CROSSPOLYMER (AND) SILICA ⁸				
DIMETHICONE/VINYLDIMETH ICONE CROSSPOLYMER ⁹	2.000	1.500	3.000	1.050
MIXED CYCLOMETHICONES AND EPOXY GEL ¹⁰	-	-	-	30.000
PHASE D				
DEIONIZED WATER	40.000	22.973	35.000	15.583
SILICA SHELLS ¹¹	2.500	1.000	4.000	0.700
PHENOXYETHANOL	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250
TRISODIUM EDTA	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
SODIUM CHLORIDE	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.400
SODIUM DEHYDROACETATE MONOHYDRATE	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.210
TOTALS	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

1. Shin-Etsu - KP-545
2. 3M - SA-70
3. ISP - Ceraphyl 55
4. DeGussa Goldsmith - Abil WE-09
5. Rhodia - Rhodasurf L-7/ 90
6. National Starch - Dry Flo Elite BN
7. GE - Tospearl 145A
8. Kobo - BPD-500T
9. Dow Corning - DC 9506 Powder
10. GE - Velvesil -1111-19-372
11. Kobo - Silica Shells

Procedure: Combine Phase Deionized Water and Silica Shells of Phase D Ingredients and mix with propeller or dispersator until homogeneity is achieved. Add remaining Phase D ingredients and continue propeller or dispersator blending. Combine Phase A ingredients in jacketed vessel and begin mixing with rotor stator mill. Recirculate cold water through jacketed vessel. Blend Phase B ingredients together for ten minutes. Add blended Phase B into Phase A ingredients. Add Phase C Ingredients into Phase AB. Shear Phase ABC until it is completely deagglomerated and pigments have been reduced to their primary particle size. Emulsify Phase D into Phase ABC

under moderate shear. Blend Phase ABCD with sweep wall mixing until uniform. Store in suitably sized vessel.

Example 15

A powder foundation that is suitable for use as the second composition.

Phase A**WT%**

Talc	23.90
Mica	17.66
Mica (sericite)	29.04
Titanium Dioxide	11.60
Nylon-12	1.76
Silica	2.64
Propylparaben, NF	0.10
Methylparaben, NF	0.30
Sodium Dehydroacetate, NF	0.10
Red Iron Oxide	0.43
Black Iron Oxide	0.29
Yellow Iron Oxide	0.50

Phase B

Dimethicone (and) Trimethylsiloxysilicate	6.43
Dioctyl Succinate	0.80
Octyl Hydroxystearate	0.70
Cholesterol Hydroxystearate	1.05
Tocopherol	0.01
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	2.69

100

Combine Phase A ingredients with bulk mixing (e.g. Ribbon Blender, Double cone blender or by hand) followed by high shear mixing (e.g. hammer mill, pulveriser or chopping blades) to break down any particle agglomerates. Combine Phase B ingredients with a propeller mixer and heat to 75°C. Add Phase B ingredients to phase A and disperse with a combination of bulk and high shear mixing.

Examples 16-17

Water in silicone second composition examples:

	Ingredient	Example 16	Example 17
A1	Cyclopentacyloxane and dimethicone copolyol	9.000	9.000
A2	Tridecyl Neopentanoate	6.300	6.300
A3	Decamethylcyclopentacyloxane	14.543	14.543
A4	Polyethylene Glycol (7) Lauryl Ether	0.500	0.500
A5	Propylparaben	0.150	0.150
B1	Titanium Dioxide (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	12.062	12.062
B2	Iron Oxide (CI 77492) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	1.382	1.382
B3	Iron Oxide (CI 77491) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	0.314	0.314
B4	Iron Oxide (CI 77499) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	0.189	0.189
B5	Aluminum Starch Octenylsuccinate ⁴	5.000	5.000
C1	Deionized water	17.510	17.510
C2	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	1.500	1.500
C3	Phenoxyethanol	0.250	0.250
C4	Trisodium edetate Edetate	0.100	0.100
C5	Sodium Chloride	1.000	1.000
C6	Sodium dehydroacetate monohydrate	0.200	0.200
D1	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer ²	—	12.000
D2	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer (and) titanium dioxide (and) iron oxides ³	30.000	18.000

1. Kobo Products – ITT Coated Pigments
2. General Electric Silicones – Velvessil 125
3. General Electric Silicones – 1111-21-937
4. National Starch – Dry Flo Elite BN

1. Combine Phase C in plastic bucket. Provide maximum prop mixer blending without air incorporation.
2. Add Phase A ingredients 1 – 6 to stainless steel jacketed vessel and begin high shear mixing.
3. Add Phase B ingredients to Phase A and begin milling on HIGH for approximately 30 minutes.
4. Add phase C to phase AB in vessel with homogenization. Continue homogenizing until batch uniformity is visually achieved.
5. Add Phase D ingredients and homogenize until uniformity is achieved

Examples 18-21

Water in silicone first composition examples:

	Ingredient	Example 18	Example 19	Example 20	Example 21
A1	Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane	12.450	12.000	11.550	12.000
A2	Silica ¹	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
A3	Tridecylneopentanoate	5.000	6.000	5.000	6.000
A4	Isopropyl isostearate	---	---	3.000	---
A6	Dimethicone (500 cSt)	---	---	---	30.00
A7	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) dimethicone copolyol	8.000	8.900	---	8.900
A8	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer (87.5%) ²	22.000	30.000	24.000	
A9	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer (70.0%) ²	9.500	---	---	---
A10	Cyclopentasiloxane (and) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer (and) PEG/PPG 20/15 Dimethicone ³	---	---	12.000	---
B1	Zinc Oxide	3.000	3.00	3.000	3.00
C1	Propylparaben	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
C2	Octyl methoxycinnamate	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
D1	SD alcohol	8.500	8.500	10.000	8.500
D2	Deionized water	16.050	16.500	15.950	16.500
D3	Sodium chloride	1.000	1.000	---	1.000
D4	Methylparaben	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200
D5	Glycerin	4.000	4.000	5.000	4.000
D6	Trisodium edetate	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
D7	Phenoxyethanol	0.400	---	0.400	---
E1	Acrylates/C12-22 Alkylmethacrylate ⁴	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.600

1. Kobo Products – Silica Shells
2. General Electric Silicones – Velvesil 125
3. General Electric Silicones – 1120-21-381
4. Rohm and Haas – Allianz OPT

1. Combine ingredients D1 and D5 into large stainless steel breaker. Provide maximum prop mixer blending without air incorporation.
2. Add Phase A and B ingredients to a stainless steel vessel. Mix mix at high shear for 15 minutes or until uniformity is achieved.
3. Add Phase C ingredients into a separate beaker. Manually mix until paraben is dissolved.
4. Add Phase C to batch. Continue high shear until homogenous.
5. Once Phase ABC are uniform insert homogenizer then add Phase D and continue homogenization until uniformity is achieve.
6. Add Phase E and blend with prop mixer until uniform in appearance and consistency

Examples 22-23

Silicone in water second composition examples:

	Ingredient	Example 22	Example 23
A1	Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	9.145	9.145
A2	Dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane	2.065	2.065
A3	Tridecyl Neopentanoate	8.000	8.000
A4	PCA Dimethicone	2.000	2.000
A5	Propylparaben	0.150	0.150
A6	Arachadyl Behenate	0.300	0.300
A7	Stearyl Alcohol	0.750	0.750
B1	Titanium Dioxide (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	9.075	9.075
B2	Iron Oxide (CI 77492) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	0.810	0.810
B3	Iron Oxide (CI 77491) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	0.262	0.262
B4	Iron Oxide (CI 77499) (And) Polyglyceryl-4 Isostearate (And) Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (And) Hexyl Laurate (And) Isopropyl Titanium Triisostearate ¹	0.143	0.143
B5	Silica ²	---	2.00
C1	Deionized Water	54.000	52.000
C2	Methylparaben	0.200	0.200
C3	Phenoxyethanol	0.500	0.500
C4	Hydroxypropyl Starch Phosphate	2.000	2.000
C5	Glycerin	2.250	2.250
C6	Butylene Glycol	2.250	2.250
C7	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	1.000	1.000
C8	Trisodium Edetate	0.100	0.100
C9	Sucrose Palmitate (and) Glyceryl Stearate (and) Glyceryl Stearate Citrate (and) Sucrose (and) Mannan (and) Xanthan Gum ³	2.000	2.000
C10	Aluminum Starch Octenylsuccinate ⁴	3.000	3.00

1. Kobo Products – ITT Coated Pigments
 2. Kobo Products – Silica Shells
 3. Uniquima – Arlatone V-175
 4. National Starch – Dry Flo Elite BN
-
1. Combine ingredients C1 and C9 with maximum propeller.
 2. Add Phase C ingredients 2,3,5,6,7,8 and 10. Provide maximum prop mixer blending without air incorporation
 3. Heat Phase C to 70 - 80C. Once batch reaches 70-80C add 50% C4.
 4. Add Phase A ingredients 1 – 5 to separate vessel and begin homogenizing batch.
 5. Heat Phase A to 70 - 80C.
 5. Add Phase B to Phase A shear on HIGH for approximately 20-30 minutes.
 6. Once Phase AB reaches 70-80C add Phase A ingredients 6 –7.
 7. Transfer Phase AB to Phase C while prop mixing. Blend until uniform in appearance.
 8. Homogenize batch with high shear. Add remaining 50% C4. Maintain until uniformity is achieved

What is claimed is:**What is claimed is:**

1. A cosmetic kit suitable for application as a multi-step facial foundation product, said kit characterized by:

a. a first composition that comprises:

- i. a safe and effective amount of an absorbent; and
- ii. a first dermatologically acceptable carrier; and

b. a second composition that comprises:

- i. a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants; and
- ii. a second dermatologically acceptable carrier

wherein said second composition is topically applied to facial skin after said first composition.

2. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said absorbent is selected from the group consisting of silicas, silicates, polyacrylates, cross-linked silicones, cross-linked hydrocarbons, starch-based materials, talc, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum starch octenyl succinate, kaolin, calcium silicate, amorphous silicas, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, or zinc carbonate, and mixtures thereof.

3. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said first composition, said second composition, or both said first composition and said second composition further comprise a safe and effective amount of one or more film forming agents, preferably said film forming agents are selected from the group consisting of hydrophilic film forming agents, water-dispersible hydrophobic film forming agents, and combinations thereof, preferably said film forming agents are hydrophobic.

4. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said first composition is essentially free of pigments.

5. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said first composition is oil-in-water emulsion and said second composition is a water-in-silicone emulsion.

6. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said second composition further comprises cosmetic benefit agents selected from the group consisting of absorbents, anti-acne actives, antiperspirant actives, anti-wrinkle actives, artificial tanning agents, astringents, film forming agents, hydrophilic conditioning agents, hydrophobic conditioning agents, light diffusers, desquamating agents, skin lightening agents, skin soothing/healing agents, skin thickeners, sunscreen actives,

vitamin compounds, yellowness-reducing particles, redness-reducing particles, and combinations thereof.

7. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said first and second compositions are in product forms selected from the group consisting of liquids, solid emulsions, creams, lotions, powders, and combinations thereof.

8. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said kit further comprises one or more additional compositions that are sequentially applied after said first and second compositions.

9. A method of providing a multi-step facial foundation product to skin, said method characterized the steps of:

- a. applying to said skin a first composition comprising:
 - i. a safe and effective amount of one or more an absorbent; and
 - ii. a first cosmetically acceptable carrier; and thereafter
- b. applying to said skin a second composition comprising:
 - i. a safe and effective amount of one or more colorants; and
 - ii. a second cosmetically acceptable carrier.

10. The cosmetic kit of claim 1 wherein said first composition, said second composition, or both said first composition and said second composition further comprise a crosslinked silicone polymer and one or more film forming agents.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 03/18154

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K7/035 A61K7/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR 2 811 546 A (OREAL) 18 January 2002 (2002-01-18) page 1, line 34 - line 37 page 10, line 29 - line 33 page 11, line 30 - page 12, line 39 page 13; claims 1,6,11-14; example 1	1-3,5-7, 9
X	US 6 367 484 B1 (BRENNE INGRID ET AL) 9 April 2002 (2002-04-09) claims 1,11-17,21-27	1-3,5-7, 9
X	US 5 914 116 A (SUARES ALAN ET AL) 22 June 1999 (1999-06-22) column 1, line 42 - line 49 column 4, line 7 - column 5, line 35 column 7, line 5 - line 52; claim 1	1,2,4,5, 7,9
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

*** Special categories of cited documents :**

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 October 2003

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05/11/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 03/18154

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 99 04753 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 4 February 1999 (1999-02-04) page 1, paragraph 1 page 4 page 9, paragraph 2 page 22, paragraph 3 -page 23 page 28, paragraph 2 -page 29, paragraph 2 page 32, paragraph 2 - paragraph 3</p>	1,5-7,10
A	<p>WO 01 91704 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE (US)) 6 December 2001 (2001-12-06) page 1, paragraph 1 page 2, line 10 - line 28 page 3, line 12 -page 4, line 17 page 5, line 16 -page 6, line 7 page 8, line 16 -page 9, line 25 page 11, line 16 -page 12, line 2; claim 1</p>	1,5-7,10
A	<p>US 5 935 584 A (VARGAS ANTHONY ET AL) 10 August 1999 (1999-08-10) claim 1</p>	1,9
P,A	<p>US 6 416 747 B1 (LAUGHLIN THOMAS J) 9 July 2002 (2002-07-09) claims 1,2</p>	1,9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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